British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 739.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840. [Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no military news to communicate this week. We hear that Lavalle remains at the Carcarañal Chico, within the jurisdiction of the Province of Santa Fé, in the direction of the Chaco.

The arrival of Vice Admiral Baron Ange-René-Armand De Mackau, off this port on Monday the 12th inst., for the presumed purpose of entering into negotiation, with the government of Buenos Ayres, created as might be expected some sensation in town, and the Alameda, beach and Commercial Room were crowded with visiters. At mid-day the French brig of war Bolonnaise, hoisted the flag of this Republic at her fore and steered towards the inner roads, but she finally anchored off the Recoleta. In the course of the day five whale boats laden with refreshments for the use of the French squadron in the outer roads were despatched from shore. They were accompanied by the Adjutant of the Port Don Juan Francisco Segui. In the afternoon a French man of war boat, (the Alcmene's) her national flag aft and that of this Republic at the bow, came to shore and landed a French naval officer, who was conducted by Col. Antonio Toll and Major Antonio Bonifacio, to the residence of H. E. the delegate Governor Don Felipe Arana. The officer and the two individuals above named, then proceeded in the government carriage to the residence of Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary. Thence he returned in the carriage with the two officers to the place of embarkation. A guard composed of police officers was stationed on the beach during the afternoon.

Tuesday the 13th, Mr. Mandeville, embarked at half past 1 p. m. in a boat of H. B. M's brig Clio, and went on board the French Admiral's ship Alcmene, where he remained about two hours, and was saluted with 17 guns on leaving her.

Wednesday the 14th. At half past 11 a.m. Don Felipe Arana, and Don Eduardo Lahitte, accompanied by Colonel Ramon Rodriguez (government Aid-de-Camp), Colonel Francisco Crespo (Captain of the Port), Colonel Antonio Toll and Don Ildefonso Isla, embarked in the government felucca (which had National flag aft and that of France at her bow) and went on board the Bolonnaise, where a conference took place with Admiral Mackau, which lasted upwards of two hours. The party then returned to shore. Señores Arana and Lahitte, and Col. Rodriguez, left the beach in the government carriage.

The Alameda, &c., were crowded with spectators the whole of the day.

Thursday the 15th. The Adjutant of the Port embarked in a whale boat shortly before sun-set and went on board the Bolonnaise with despatches, which were forwarded to the Admiral and a reply returned, with which the Adjutant returned to shore and landed at half past 9 p. m.

Friday the 15th. The French schr Josephine came to the inner roads and anchored off the mole, with the flag of this Republic at her fore. The Adjutant of the Port went off twice to her (French flag at the bow of his boat). The object of the schooners coming to the inner roads was to take off French passengers, several of whom embarked in the course of the day.—The beach had again numerous visiters, and a guard of police officers was again stationed there.

The Josephine with her passengers went to the outer roads in the afternoon.

The Bolonnaise remains off the Recoleta — She has since Monday last hoisted the flag of this Republic at her fore every morning at 8 o'clock.

Thus negotiations are going on—but nothing has transpired respecting them. H. B. M's packet Spider has however been detained in consequence thereof.

H. E. the delegate Governor, accompanied by Col. Ramon Rodriguez, left town yesterday morning in a carriage for the encampment at Santos Lugares de Rosas, and returned in the evening.

SALUTES.

On the arrival of the French Admiral Mackau on Monday, the following salutes were fired, viz:—15 guns from the French brig of war Cassard (Commodore's ship)—15 guns from H. B. M's brig Clio, and 15 guns from the Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, which the Admiral returned—the two former from the brig of war Cuirassier, and the latter from the corvette Alcmene.

On Tuesday, the Alcmene saluted Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, with 17 guns on his leaving that ship from his visit to the Admiral.

On Wednesday, H. B. M's ship Stag saluted the Admiral with 15 guns, which was returned from the Alcmene. The Stag also replied with 9 guns to a salute from the French brig of war Cuirassier, which the latter fired when passing the Stag.

On the arrival of Commodore Ridgely in the United States ship Decator, on Monday, he was saluted with 13 guns from H. B. M's brig Clio, and 13 guns from the Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, which the Decator returned.

The Decator saluted the town on the same day with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

On Thursday, H. B. M's ship Stag saluted the town with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

The respective vessels whilst firing these salutes displayed the flags of the nations in whose honor they were fired.

When the Adjutant of the Port was about to embark on Monday last, to go on board the French squadron, he was saluted with *vivas* and the waving of federal flags from a number of washerwomen who had assembled at the water side, and who doubtless opined that if the blockade was raised, charcoal would be cheaper. The affair cansed a good deal of amusement.

The Weather this week has been somewhat cool considering the season. Thermometer 56 to 65.

From 'The Times,' August 4.

All the offensive statements of the most rancorous portion of the French press (we mean the legitimatist journals) are copied into the Ministerial and *juste milieu* papers. They recapitulate the naval force of France already at sea in the Mediterranean (13 sail of the line, of which 3 are first rates, and may be forthwith increased to 25 sail of the line), and contend that by dividing the superbly disciplined crews of that fleet, "which the English themselves confess are the finest in the world," with the new levies, they will form a perfectly efficient and adequate body of seamen.

The rancour and animosity of the Paris press are, however, benevolence and amity when compared with the feelings expressed by the provincial papers. Those of Bourdeaux are in an especial manner distinguished in this course.

A private letter, dated Vienna, July 22, in the *Universal Gazette de Leipsic*, states that it was believed in the best informed circles that a secret treaty existed between Mehemet Ali and France. "The fact likewise of an understanding between Marshal Marmont and M. Thiers is confirmed," says that paper, "and it is understood that the Marshal is to be appointed Governor of Algeria."

From the 'Morning Advertiser.'

We are in possession of our express from Paris, with the papers of Sunday, and our own correspondence to the same date. We are happy to perceive, from the whole, that the intention which had been attributed to the French Cabinet, of disturbing the peace of Europe by its opposition to the measures which have been determined on in regard to the affairs of the East, was daily diminishing, although the government continued to direct preparations to be made to place the force both on land and afloat in at least a strong defensive position; and though many of the Opposition papers were ready to urge this defensive position rather further by assuring it, that whatever might be their own personal feelings, or those of the nation, as regarded them, the Ministers all gave way to those by which they were imbued, when the honour of France was concerned, and when it became a question to see that honour properly restored, and that there was no sacrifice which the nation would not willingly submit to for the attainment of such an end—hence the decrees of the King, calling forth an additional land force of about 80,000 men, and a naval force of 10,000 are approved of. Called forth, they must come forth—

"The Court approves it and the law allows it."

But putting 10,000 men on board ships of war is not creating 10,000 sailors; and, therefore, imagining that they might so increase their force afloat as to require such an addition to the number of sailors, months must pass before such could be an efficient force, however brave the individuals may be, however anxious to perform their duties.

In the army and artillery similar activity was understood to exist. In order to mount the cavalry, it was stated that the horses of the gend'armerie were to be purchased at 800 francs each; the price was large, but as they had been drilled to military duty, it was considered better than purchasing young horses, who would require training, in the coure of which many are lost.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 7th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Doña Juana de Ochandegui and the assignees of Don Rafael Pereira Lucena, with the decision thereon dated 24th ult., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios.*

We have for so many years, noticed the Church festivals, which occur at this period of the year, that it has now become, a matter of duty. We shall therefore commence with that of

Nuestra Señora de Mercedes.

It was celebrated at the Church of that name with great splendor, both as it regards the *Novena* and the proceedings on the day of Nuestra Señora (24th ultimo).

San Francisco.

Vespers and the *maitines* were celebrated at the Church of San Francisco on the 3rd inst. We have invariably attended the *maitines* but were disappointed on the present occasion from their having concluded earlier than usual, so that we missed the hearing of some excellent music, and the pleasure of offering our annual congratulations to our worthy friend Friar Andres, who we rejoice to state is in pretty good health and as cheerful as ever.

The Church of San Francisco on the 4th inst., (the day of the Saint) was magnificently adorned:—the High Altar, particularly so.—In the morning High Mass, &c., were performed to a great congregation.

Fiesta de la Virgen del Rosario.

(Our Lady of the Rosary.)

This festival, which is celebrated at the Church of Santo Domingo, ever creates a sensation in Buenos Ayres. The observances this year were equal to any of the preceding ones. The decorations of the High Altar, of our lady of the Rosary, and of the Patriarch St. Domingo, were gorgeous in the extreme. There were also pilasters, vases, &c., bearing flowers real and artificial; the latter with gold and silver ornaments. Lights streamed from splendid chandeliers and transparent lamps, giving to the whole an indescribable and dazzling effect. Rich carpets were spread near the High Altar, and the Church was carpeted throughout. We were much pleased with the music and the choir. In the latter a boy sung to great advantage.

The vespers to the *funcion* commenced on the evening of the 3rd inst. The 4th was the principal *funcion* and the first day of the *novena*. The sermon was preached by Friar Miguel Angel Silva, of the order of *predicadores*. The 10th was the *funcion* of the Guardian Angel. The sermon by Friar Juan Gonzales, of the order *serafico*. On the 11th, in the afternoon, the image of 'Our Lady of the Rosary' was borne through the streets in procession, accompanied by the Dominican friars, the brotherhood of the *virgen del Rosario*, and others (carrying tapers), as also soldiery, music, &c. &c. The procession proceeded from the Church to the Plaza de la Victoria, and returning by the College Church passed the residence of the Governor proprietary and that of the Delegate Governor. The *Novena* concluded on the evening of the 12th.

On the 13th, were the prayers for the dead.

The congregations which attended on the above occasions were very great, particularly of females.

The Majordomos of the festival were Don José Maria Nevarez y Tres Palacios, and Don José Maria Iturriaga.

The Majordoma—Doña Juana de Correa.

Nuestra Señora del Pilar.

The 12th inst. was the anniversary day of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, and the customary observances took place at the Church of the Recoleta. But there was no Recoleta Fair, nor any particular doings in the plaza of the Recoleta.

The 12th of October is also the anniversary of the battle of Sarandi.

Paris, July 30.

The article in the *Constitutionnel* of this morning, announcing, from authority, the intention of calling into service the whole of the reserve of the army under the last conscriptions, and increasing the navy, has produced an intense sensation, and caused another fall in the funds. All this was indeed known beforehand, but not having been officially announced, had produced comparatively little effect. There is quite a panic at the Bourse.

The King having been persuaded by M. Thiers that a strong demonstration by France must end in the expulsion of Lord Palmerston from office, has consented to give his sanction to all these precautionary measures, and having done so, he will be compelled to go further if M. Thiers should be resolved on plunging France into a war. Louis Philippe, who has a strong personal dislike of Lord Palmerston, will leave nothing untried to get him out of office, and the whole of the Cabinet with him, if they continue to support the views of the Foreign Secretary. It is not generally known that Louis Philippe is anxious for a Tory Ministry, under the guidance of the Duke of Wellington.

Such, however, is the fact. When Sir Robert Peel went out on the last occasion, he was much affected, and observed that the peace of Europe would be compromised by the Whigs, and his own safety endangered. We remembered that the Duke of Wellington, although he differed from the principles of the Revolution of July, had shewn great sincerity in his declarations, and that the Tories alone had the power of protecting him against the Revolutionists of France, and at the same time reconciling the Sovereigns of Europe to his reign. The main hope of peace, and the consequent destruction of the revolutionary feeling, is now, as regards Louis Philippe, the accession of a Tory Cabinet in England. The King, and the whole of the moderate Conservative party here, would hail their accession with delight, and concessions would be made to them which will never be made to the present Cabinet.

The British Minister here has within the last two days delivered the most conciliatory messages to M. Thiers; but the little Premier has bestrode the war-horse, and having the popular cry on his side will listen to nothing. He declares that he will not give way, and talks so much about national honour and principle that one would almost suppose he had them really at heart. It is the general opinion here, amongst respectable persons, that there will be no war; but their reliance is on the weakness of the English Ministry. M. Thiers has so pledged himself to the Egyptian party, that no body supposes he can give way.

The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors have had a long conference with M. Thiers, and are reported to have protested in strong terms against the imputation that their governments intend any hostility towards France.—Some hope is entertained of detaching Austria and even Prussia from the Alliance. Messengers were sent off last night with despatches for those Courts, and it is asserted in high quarters that Louis Philippe has sent letters in his own hand to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Paris, August 3.

On the whole the belief that peace will be maintained gains ground, and many of those who were most enthusiastic for M. Thiers now think he might have waited a few days before he issued the ordonnances for increasing the army and navy, or at any rate that he might have abstained in an official journal from a personal attack upon a single English Minister, Lord Palmerston. There was certainly something beneath the dignity of a prime minister in thus singling out an individual. Not a few persons, even amongst those who support the present government, are uncharitable enough to suppose that M. Thiers has had private motives, as connected with stock-jobbing operations, for sounding the alarm as he has done. There is really nothing to warrant such a belief; but as M. Thiers does not enjoy so high a reputation for delicacy as for tact and talent, it is not astonishing that he should be suspected.

It was hoped, from what the ministerial papers had said, that the news of the putting down the insurrection in Syria would have created a favourable effect upon the funds, as being likely to prevent further proceedings by the great Powers. This, however, has not been the case, for the news is not generally credited, and the ordonnances still exist. Whatever may be done to preserve the peace of Europe, the effect of these ordonnances will not easily be got rid of. The French see that a heavy expenditure is about to be incurred, which, with all their clamour about national feeling, they are not very willing to contribute to on such an occasion, and for such motives; and it is also felt that a war footing having been once assumed, it cannot be abandoned. Such a position as this is necessarily unfavourable to a rise in the funds, and they cannot permanently maintain themselves at their former quotations, although the satisfactory solution of the present difficulty might for the moment raise them.

Report says, and I believe truly, that M. Thiers is himself alarmed at the effect which he has created. He attempted to arouse national enthusiasm, and he has succeeded; but he has also roused all the bad feelings of the partisans for revolution. The *National*, which is the organ of the mass, tells him plainly, that if he goes to war, it must be a war of propaganda, or he must expect to find the mass against him. Is M. Thiers prepared for such a war? No! and if he were, the King would have energy enough to displace him and appeal to the respectable and influential friends of monarchy for support, and he would find it.

A note has been presented to M. Thiers, I understand, by Lord Granville, written in so temperate, so firm, and at the same time so conciliatory a style, that he is embarrassed as to the reply which he can make to it; for M. Thiers cannot deny that in his own official journal, the *Messager*, Lord Palmerston has been personally insulted. If Lord Palmerston should refuse to comply with the advices of the sapient Mr. Waghorn, who tells him that he has no other way of saving himself and England than by giving in his resignation, what course will M. Thiers, who has used similar language to that of Mr. Waghorn, take? Will he come to an open rupture with the English Cabinet, or acknowledge that he has been intemperate, or give in his own resignation? I can assure you that the latter is not considered improbable, although he has the greater part of the press at his back, and has raised a great outcry in his favour in the country.

CHINESE NEWS.

Extracts from East Indian journals.

THE CAMERONIANS AND CHINA.—The three transports arrived bring a portion of this splendid regiment, and two others are immediately expected to convey the remainder. Although the Cameronians are to remain here (Penang) for a fortnight, it is not intended, we learn, that they should land, but for what reason is not mentioned; at all events, it is rumoured that they are to continue on board until the arrival of the Romanee, the head-quarter ship. We sincerely hope that the regiment may land, were it only to astonish our Chinese inhabitants with a specimen of what their countrymen in the Celestial Empire may expect from such noble and gallant soldiers.

PENANG, April 23.—You will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of the Cameronians. All five transports are now at anchor off Penang. The weather during the voyage was delightful, but too fine. Winds very light but generally favourable, and frequent calms. The troops on the whole were very healthy. The Romanee lost one man, the Indian Oak one, and the Ernaad four, all, except one, of cholera. The skippers have all been blown up for disregarding instructions and separating. The Larne is to keep us all in tight order, and take good care that we do not again separate. It is said that we shall anchor frequently going through the Straits, in order to keep the ships together.—Our stay at Penang will be much longer than we anticipated. We are not to leave before the 5th, perhaps not until the 7th of next month. We then proceed direct to Singapore without touching at Malacca, and expect to reach Singapore from the 20th to the 25th of May. Our stay at Singapore is of course at present very uncertain, but we understand it is to be as short as possible, and that we shall leave it as soon as all the ships are collected. We are quite in the dark as to our movements after we leave Singapore, and various and conflicting are the opinions of the knowing ones on the subject.—Some, but these are the few, confess that they are completely at fault, and unable even to form a conjecture. Some, will have it that we are to proceed direct to Pekin, and taking the Emperor by the beard, or rather by his *queue*, bring him at once to terms. Others say that we shall proceed first to Macao and Canton, and, after bombarding the latter place, sail up the coast, treating two or three large sea-ports in the same summary way, until we get to Chusan. Thence that we are to push on to Pekin and have a little conversation with the Emperor, who by that time, it is supposed, will have become a little more tractable.

May 4.—We are all prepared to go to sea again to-morrow morning, and I believe we shall sail on the following day, unless the Madagascar, which is expected here hourly, brings counter orders. No other vessels connected with the expedition have arrived here; a steamer came in yesterday from Singapore, but brought no news of interest. The men in the different transports are uncommonly healthy, having as small a proportion of sick as is ever found under any circumstances. They have not been disembarked, and care has been taken that only men of good character leave the ships. The Chinese inhabitants of Penang appear to look on us with indifference, the hostility they might otherwise feel towards us being neutralised by pity, for they say that not one of us will escape to tell the melancholy tale of our discomfiture, and that the memory of the Chinese expedition will long remain as a monument of Fanqui folly and Chinese superiority.

Edicts had been published in every town and village in China, offering seven dollars a month to every one who should join the celestial army, but it appeared that after the first month's pay had been disbursed no more was forthcoming. In anticipation of the landing of the English, the women of the towns on the coast and the islands had all been sent into the interior. The shopkeepers and dealers generally, however, remained at their posts, and made no secret of their joy at the prospect of having the English for customers.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Advertisements.

BRITISH HOTEL,

No. 87, *Calle de la Paz,*

SECOND STREET FROM THE MOLE.

JOHN JEFFERIES, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above-mentioned Hotel, and trusts that from his long experience in managing public and private entertainments, he shall receive that patronage which he will make every effort to merit. The BRITISH HOTEL contains furnished apartments at once spacious, airy, and possessed of every domestic comfort.—Dinners provided for large and small parties. Soups, steaks, chops, &c., on the shortest notice, and wines, spirits, &c., of the best quality.

This establishment, has the advantage of a lofty azotea, which commands a view of the Port and the River. s19 4t

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Half-bred wether Mutton, at No. 42, Calle de la Catedral, near to Beech's Hotel. Also fine young wethers, for stock. o3 3t

NOTICE.

THE Persons who have taken from the Commercial Room 'Blackwood's Magazine' for July last and other numbers of that work, are requested to return them.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH PACKET Newspaper for 1830 and 1831 complete. Also various numbers of that paper from the years 1829 to 1839. Apply at No. 22, Calle de Cuyo. o3 3t

Wants a situation

A Person as Wet Nurse, either in town or country, enquire at No, 100, Calle de Balcarce.

SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

FOR SALE, at No. 39, Calle de la Esmeralda, at 25 dollars the quartilla, taking two quartillas or upwards, and at 26 dollars retail.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 4th August.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Chalco, Captain J. Dickenson.
Barque Mary Marsden, Captain W. Williams.
Brig William Carey, Captain Glenday.
Barque Seagull, Captain H. Grayson.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Georgina, Captain N. Hill.
Barque Robert Whiteway, Captain R. Bartlett.
Ship William Prowse, Captain J. Prowse.
Brig Rimac, Captain William Sproule.

FOR LIBERTAD AND ISTAPA.

Schooner Jane, Captain J. Davidson.

FOR LIMA.

Brig Thomas Worthington, Captain Duniam.
Barque Ranger, Captain Alexander Brown.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Mary Worrall, Captain Gardiner.
Barque Highlander, Captain Abraham Bottomley.

H. B. M's packet Lapwing, was to bring the September mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

July 17th, British brig Chamois, Cundy, from Montevideo 29th April.
" 21st, British brig Falkland, Burnett, from Montevideo 25th April.
" " British barque Argentina, from Montevideo.
" " British barque William Prowse, Prowse, from Valparaiso 16th April.
" 28th, British brig Mary Jones, Fishley, from Montevideo 16th May.

AT LONDON.

July 23rd, British brig Middleton, Finnion, from Montevideo.
" 24th, British brig Lawsons, Ketton, from Montevideo 11th May.
" 25th, British brig Jupiter, Wilcox, from Montevideo 25th April.

AT SWANSEA.

July 19th, British brig Gipsey, Cresswell from Valparaiso.

AT FALMOUTH.

July 26th, British brig Ocean Bride, Robinson, from Montevideo 26th April.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

July 17th, French brig Herminie, Soret, from Montevideo.
" 20th, French barque Guatimozin, from Montevideo.

AT HAMBURG.

July 16th, ... Delphin, Spille, from Montevideo 14th May.

AT ANTWERP.

July 25th, French barque Napoleon, Rabardy, from Montevideo.

AT CADIZ.

July 1st, Spanish brig Amnístia, Mirambell, from Montevideo.
" 8th, Spanish brig Tres Hermanos, Ansaldo, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

May 30th, ... Maria Key, La Chere, from Montevideo.
June 6th, Bremen brig Catherine, Wessells, from Montevideo.
" 7th, Spanish brig Narciso, Pares, from Montevideo.
" 10th, ... Princess Caroline, Bentzer, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

14th ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 26th August, Montevideo 31st do.
24th, H. B. M's packet Magnet, from Falmouth 7th August, (calling at Pernambuco and Bahia,) with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

27th ult., H. B. M's packet Alert, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 26th August, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

25th ult., Sardinian barque Bella Emiliana, from Genoa 5th July, to Juan Nin, with 85 emigrants.
" Brazilian brigantine Aurelia, from Rro Grande 21st ult.
" Spanish polacre Aristides, from Barcelona 14th July, to Zumaran & Co.
" Oriental polacre Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., to J. A. Carvallo.
" British brig Mars, from Cadiz 7th July, Rio Janeiro 13th ult., to Dickson & Co.
" British brig Alciope, from Island Mayo 8th August, to Briscoe, Steward & Co.
" American barque Arethusa, from Cadiz 14th August.
" British brig Creole, from Island Sal 17th August, to Rodger, Brothers.
26th, British brig E. M. Boucher, from St. Ubes 5th August, to Lafone.
" Oriental brig Eduardo, from Patagonia 16th ult., to Southgate & Co.
" Hamburgh brig Johannes, from Hamburgh 30th June, to Klick & Co.
" Spanish brig Ignacito, from Barcelona 23rd July, to Zumaran & Co.
28th, Spanish brigantine Joven Casimiro, from Malaga 22nd July, to Llavallol.
" British barque Good Luck, from Bonavista 13th August, to Aymes, Brothers.
" French brig Jeune Matilde, from Island Mayo 10th August, to Duplessis.
" British brig Alarm, from Bonavista 13th August, to Mohr & Co.
" Prussian brigantine Dundee, from Memel 17th June, to Nicholson, Green & Co.
29th, French brig Velocité. from Havre de Grace 3rd August, to Guerin, Seris & Co.
1st inst., Brazilian brigantine Pereira, from Parnagua 18th ult., to J. Eneas.
" Bremen brig Meta, from Island Mayo 20th August.
" Brazilian schooner Feliz Viajante, from Santa Catalina 13th ult., to J. Alvarez.
" French brig Mont Cheri, from Cette 25th July, to Zumaran & Co.
" French brig Veronique, from Marseilles 19th July, to Duplessis.
" French barque Turenne, from Marseilles 17th July.
" French brig Veintitre de Mayo, from Barcelona 25th July, to Duplessis.
" Brazilian brigantine Maria da Gloria, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., to Costa.
" American brig Clitus, from Toulon 12th July.
" Spanish brig Paquete de Matanzas, from Barcelona 26th July, to Juan Nin.
3rd, Spanish brig Invincible, from Havana 27th July, to Bujareo.
" French burque Duconedie, from Marseilles 11th July.
" Oriental diate Leccion, from Bahia 14th ult., to Gianello.
" Sardinian bombard Dos Amigos, from Genoa 23rd June, to Gianello.
4th, British barque Mary Ann, from Liverpool 4th August, to Bradshaw & Co.
" Sardinian barque Paulina, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., to Platero.
6th, Sardinian brig Correo, from Santa Catalina 25th ult., to Perez.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 15th of October, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Ange-René-Armand De Mackau.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
Brig Cassard, 20 guns, Captain Jourdan.
Brig Dassas, 20 guns. Brig Bolonnaise, 8 guns. Brig Cygne, 22 guns.

BRITISH. Ship Stag, 46 guns, Captain William Preston, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan, C. B.
Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones.
Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.
Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

AMERICAN. Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Goodwin Ridgely.

BRAZILIAN. Brigantine Argos, 10 guns, Captain Manoel Francisco da Costa Pereira.

" British brig Tintern, from Bonavista 15th August, to Aymes, Brothers.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

29th ult., H. B. M's brigantine (packet) Fawn, for Rio Janeiro.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 10.--Wind E. strong. Rain last night and to day.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 11.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 12.—Wind E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, French brig of war Cuirassier, 18 guns, from Montevideo 11th inst., bearing at her fore the flag of Vice Admiral Ange-René-Armand De Mackau.

United States ship Decator, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, from Montevideo 11th inst., bearing at her main the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Goodwin Ridgely.

October 13.—Wind E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 14.—Wind N. N. E. strong at night.

Arrived, H. B. M's ship Stag, 46 guns, Captain William Preston, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan, (Companion of the Bath,) from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 12th, sailed thence 13th.

H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 12th, sailed thence 13th.

H. B. M's ship Curaçon, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones, from Montevideo 13th.

Sailed, French brig of war Cuirassier, 18 guns, for Montevideo.

October 15.—Wind E.N.E. shifted at mid-day to W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Triomphant 24 guns, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Colonia.

October 16.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian barque of war Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello, from Montevide 13th.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

10th inst. The small French schooner of war which arrived on the 7th inst., cruised to the N. and returned.

11th. Beef boat (balandrita) arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

12th. The French brig of war Cuirassier, 18 guns, arrived from Montevideo, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Mackau, which was soon afterwards shifted to the Alcmene. The French schooner of war Josephine, came in from Montevideo, and two French whale boats from the N. The French gun-brig Bolonnaise moved from her anchorage off the town and the Cygne took her place. The former at mid-day hoisted the Argentine flag at her fore and anchored off the Recoleta. The schooner mentioned on the 10th sailed to the N. Two armed whale boats were cruising to the S. last night and returned to the outer roads this morning.

13th. A launch and a whale boat came in from the N.

14th. The Cuirassier sailed for Montevideo. The Cygne got under way from her anchorage off the town and anchored off Point Quilmes. Two whale boats came to the outer roads from the N., thence cruised a short time to the S. and returned to the outer roads.

15th. The Triomphant sailed for Montevideo. She has had a nine months 'spell' off this port, having arrived in the outer roads on the 19th January last. Her Captain (Penaud) was at the time of her arrival employed as Commander of the French flotilla in the Parana:—which occupation we believe he still holds.

16th. At half past 6 a. m. a gun was fired by the Alcmene, upon which all the French vessels hoisted their colours. The schooner Josephine, in addition to her National flag, displayed that of this Republic at her fore, got under way and came to the inner roads, where she anchored. She again got under way at 1 p. m. and proceeded to the outer roads with her passengers.

This day (17th inst.) completes the 935th day of the blockade.

Festivities in celebration of the anniversary of the 5th October 1820, when General—then Commandant Rosas, entered this City and re-established the legal Government.

On the evening of the 3rd inst., the town was partially illuminated. On the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, it was decorated with flags—Federal colours streamed from the towers of the Churches, public offices, and private residences in vast profusion. On the evenings of those days the city was illuminated, and rockets and other fireworks discharged.

On the 5th, a number of persons left town to visit the encampment at Santos Lugares de Rosas,—and on that day the police officers in number 100, and the individuals composing the nightly watch 400—all in uniform, and each carrying a nosegay, marched to the private residence of the Governor proprietary, and deposited bouquets in the sala as a present to the daughter of H. E., Dona Manuela Rosas, and after various *vivas* they proceeded to the residence of the delegate Governor, Don Felipe Arana, where they offered similar demonstrations.

A Correspondent at the encampment at Santos Lugares de Rosas, has favoured us with the following details of the rejoicings which took place there.

On the 5th inst., an immense quantity of federal flags (about 3000) waved throughout the encampment, besides which there were triumphal arches, military trophies, portraits of H. E. the Governor Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c. At mid-day, General Agustin Pinedo (Inspector General) and the staff of the army, 250 in number, in full uniform, with 6 bands of music (including four trumpet bands), proceeded to the tent of H. E. the Governor, for the purpose of offering their congratulations. At the same hour salutes of cannon were fired. On the nights of the 4th, 5th and 6th, the encampment was illuminated with lamps, and flights of rockets filled the air. The weather being extremely fine, the effect was superb. One of the best adorned of the encampments was that of Major Nicolas Martinez Fontes, here grand military trophies were displayed, the portrait of General Rosas being placed in the centre. The decorations formed 5 arches, with three inscriptions in transparency—the first to the 5th October 1820—the second with the words *Rosas, Independencia, Federacion ó Muerte*—and the third as follows—

Guerra, Guerra, Federales,
A los viles unitarios,
Odio eterno á esos salvages,
Asesinos temerarios.

Eleven magnificent federal flags floated from the arches, and the whole were illuminated with chandeliers and lamps, 200 in number. This officer (Major Fontes) commands a new battalion formed of the slaves lately appertaining to unitarian individuals, but who have been set free by order of government.

In the afternoon of the three days a 'Circus Company' exhibited in the encampment, and at night there were balls, in which officers and soldiers joined, and in which the *Cielito* and other National dances were danced with great spirit, and dancing was kept up till day-light on each successive morning.

Col. Mariano Maza, of the Battalion Libertad, had a saloon erected, where the soldiers of his battalion and their families partook in the rejoicings.

The military music during these festivities added greatly to the scene—they played in turns in front of the tent of H. E. the Governor, the selections were chiefly from Rossini, in which some well known airs from the *Cenerentola, Italiana, Otelo, Tancredi,* and *El Barbero,* were performed. Nothing could exceed the order and enthusiasm which prevailed throughout.

Festivities in celebration of the 11th October 1833, on which day the revolution commenced which displaced the government of General Juan Ramon Balcarce.

On the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst., the town was decorated with flags and illuminated, and a profusion of rockets discharged. Of the manner in which the anniversary was observed at the encampment, the following extract of a letter will give some idea.

"*Head-quarters of the Federal army, Santos Lugares de Rosas, Oct.* 12, 1840.

"Yesterday at mid-day, grand salutes of artillery were fired at this encampment, and federal flags waved in all directions. The adornments I should say were rather more showy and tasteful than those of the 5th October anniversary. The army made an imposing appearance. We had an immense number of visiters from town—say 3000—the weather being most delightful. The *Cielito*, &c., were danced, but I must reserve a more particular detail until another opportunity, as I really have not time at present to enlarge."

The Danish frigate Rota, Commodore Christian Wulff, has received orders to visit South America previous to taking up her ordinary West India station. She will therefore proceed from Denmark to Rio Janeiro, and may be expected in the River Plate.

Died.

On 13th inst., Mr. Stephen Puddicomb, many years a resident in this country.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

IN the Altos de Puerreydon, the corner of Calle de la P z and Calle de la Piedad, 5 well furnished rooms. The situation is at once agreeable and convenient, commanding from the azotea of the premises an uninterrupted view of the River.

For particulars apply at said Altos.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish......				dollars each (no price.)
Do. Patriot				do. do. (no price.)
Plata macuquina				do. for one (no price.)
Dollars, Spanish				do. each. (no price.)
Do Patriot and Patacones..				do. do. (no price.)
Six per cent Stock... ...	65	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England .. .	1⅞	a	2	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	27	a	28	per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	53	a	55	dls.p.pesada
Do. for France.....	48	a	50	do.
Do. for N.America..	45	a	47	do.
Do. for Spain.......	50	a	52	do.
Do. salted	40	a	45	do.
Do. Horse	18	a	20	do.each.
Calf skins......	38	a	40	
Sheep skins, common.....	22	a	23	per dozen
Do. fine.........	26	a	27	do.
Deer skins..............	18	a	20	do.
Goat skins..............	30	a	35	do.
Nutria Skins.......	5½	a	6	do. perlb.
Chinchilli Skins..	90	a	100	do.perdozen
Horse hair, short.........	40	a	45	per arroba.
Do. mixed........	45	a	48	do.
Do. long.....	90	a	95	do.
Wool, common, washed...	15	a	18	do.
Do. picked............	30	a	32	do.
Do: shorn from skins....	38	a	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty... ..	15	a	25	do.
Tallow, pure....	25	a	27	do.
Do. with grease.......	23	a	24	do.
Jerked Beef.	30	a	35	per quintal
Horns, mixed....	250	a	350	per mil.
Do. Ox...	500	a	600	do.
Salt, on board............		a	*none*	per fan
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr.ct.pr.month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto 1¾ pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,
No. 75, calle de Cangallo.
Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.
PRICE,—Fifteen Dollars, (*currency*) per Quarter—Single numbers 10 rials.
George Thomas, Responsible Editor.